

# "WITH THE DEMOCRATS" SOCIETY OF SUFFRAGISTS

## Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, Outlines the Anti-Democratic Election Policy of Her Organization.

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, outlines in the following statement the anti-democratic election policy which will be carried out by speakers of the Union who have been sent by the train load through the West. The statement reads:

For the first time in this country, suffragists are planning to enter a national election campaign. For the first time we are strong enough to warrant such action. It was the winning of full suffrage in Kansas, Arizona and Oregon in 1912, and the winning of Presidential suffrage in Illinois in 1913 that made the agitation a matter of national moment. Suffrage has sufficient strength today to carry the Federal amendment in the present Congress. If that strength is focused upon Congress:

The vast suffrage sentiment in the unfranchised States added to the suffrage votes in the enfranchised States make an irresistible force to which any

political party must bow if that force is not gathered up and concentrated upon the national government. We must select those who will be responsible for the whole country will concentrate on the 33 men in Congress we will get results. There is no question but that the time for national action has come.

### Time Is Now Ripe.

Granted that suffrage has entered the national field—then the time has come to enter the national election campaign. Next there arises the question, "what shall be our election policy?"

The policy of the Congressional Union is based on the fact that the party in power at Washington—this moment the Democratic party—is responsible for the fate of the suffrage amendment just as it is considered responsible for action on the tariff, the currency, or the trust question. It is based on the fact that our government is a government of party—that the personal opinion of the individual counts for little when in opposition to the party position. It recognizes that it will not avail simply to return to Congress "men who believe in woman suffrage." Thirty-four men who believed in woman suffrage have been elected to Congress since April, 1912, and have not been permitted to cast

a vote on suffrage. Why? Because the Democratic leaders in the House smothered the suffrage amendment in committee. The record of the Democratic party on suffrage throughout the Sixty-third Congress, has been, as is well known, one of evasion and opposition. Seven times the President, the leader of the party, has refused his powerful aid. In the States the measure was blocked by the Democratic leaders who brought in a bill at a time when we knew, and they knew, it would be defeated. Moreover, its defeat was due to the failure of the Democratic party to give the party support to the bill.

In the House the Rules Committee has consistently blocked the amendment—both by preventing the creation of a suffrage committee and by preventing consideration of the amendment in the House. And the Rules Committee is the mouthpiece of the Democratic leadership. In the words of its acting chairman, "It has in its keeping the policy of the Democratic party." The Democratic caucus, in addition, has taken definite action against our movement. Not only did it refuse to sanction the creation of a suffrage committee, but declared that the question of suffrage was not even a matter for national consideration!

That the dominant party is responsible for the action of suffrage cannot be disputed. And that this party's action has been that of continued unfriendliness, also admits of no question. We must, therefore, in the coming election, convince the dominant party and all other parties that opposition to suffrage is inexpedient. And this they will believe if they see such opposition costing them votes.

The Final Question. We come, then, to the final question. To what voting constituency can we appeal for support? What constituency will show by its vote that it disapproves of the Democratic suffrage record? This brings us inevitably to the woman's vote in the West. There lies our strength.

We have hardly begun to realize the power of this vote. We talk of the Irish vote, the Catholic vote, the Jewish vote, the labor vote, the German vote, and attribute to each an immense power. But far greater is the power to affect national legislation possessed by the woman's vote. This is a great latent power to which we have never appealed. Now, for the first time, we ask women to stand by women to end this sixty years' struggle.

The ballot is a tool which its possessor should use for the highest purpose, and the greatest purpose to which the women of the West can put their ballot is to use it to promote suffrage the country over. All other issues—the tariff, currency, trust legislation, Panama tolls—sink into insignificance beside it. No woman can make a higher use of her vote than to cast it for the extension of suffrage over the whole country. And there is no question that the women's vote can accomplish this end, if political leaders find that their party wins

or loses at election time according to its position on the suffrage question, the fight will be won.

### For Sake of the Future.

We appeal therefore to the women voters of the nine free States to those women who have won freedom for themselves, and may now win it for the whole nation—to cast their vote on this one issue. Once well done, it will never have to be done again.

We ask them, in the name of our common womanhood, to lend their hand, more powerful than ours, to the great work of enfranchising all the women of America. For the sake of the women of the future, for the health and well-being of the nation, we ask them to rebuke the party which has opposed the enfranchisement of women. We ask them to withhold their support from the Democratic candidates for Congress.

This week is historic in the suffrage movement because of the initiation for the first time of a national election campaign on behalf of the Federal suffrage amendment. The Congressional Union plans to go into the Congressional and Senatorial elections in all of the nine free States and there appeal to the women voters to withhold their support from the national Democratic party until that party ceases blocking the passage of the suffrage amendment. This plan was formally decided upon at the meeting of the executive committee and advisory council of the union at Newport, the last of August, but was not considered a party until all details were complete for putting it into operation. A group of cam-

aigners left Washington on Monday, September 14, for the West to begin a personal appeal to the women voters to stand by the disfranchised women in the coming Congressional election.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has also put forth an election plan which is different from that of the Congressional Union, but not in any way in conflict with it. It names the Senators and nine Representatives in Congress "whose opposition to woman suffrage is so powerful as to constitute the greatest obstacle to Federal legislation that the women have to get over." It appeals to all suffrage organizations to concentrate their influence on defeating for re-election the men named.

### The Fatal "Black List."

Those on the "blacklist" are: Senators Brandegee, of Connecticut; Clarke, of Arkansas; Dillingham, of Vermont; Fletcher, of Florida; Gurnea, of Oregon; Root, of New York; Shively, of Indiana; Smith, of Maryland, and Lodge, of Massachusetts; and Representatives Underwood, of Alabama; Mann, of Illinois; "Pig" Gallagher, of New York; Page, of North Carolina; Callaway, of Texas; Garmy, of Texas; Garrett, of Tennessee; Hay, of Virginia, and Sisson, of Mississippi. This election appeal is signed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association, and Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of its Congressional committee. Each State is left to carry out the campaign in its own way. The plan is that only one State association which, up to the present, has taken action on the pro-

## Trainloads of Women Speakers Are Touring the West Seeking to Crush Opposing Congressmen—"For Future Womanhood."

posals is that of Illinois, which has decided by a vote of eight to three not to undertake a campaign against Representative Mann, the only member of the "blacklist" from that particular State. Suffragists in the seven States where the suffrage question will be voted upon this November are planning a particularly vigorous campaign during the two months remaining before election. Speakers of national reputation will hold meetings in the principal centers of each State. Margaret Foley, of Boston, and Mrs. Anna Howard Shaw, of California, began work this week in Nevada. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is speaking this week in South Dakota, and will visit the other States. Miss Jane Addams has arranged to give the first two weeks in October and will hold two or three meetings in each State. Mrs. Gladower Evans, of Boston, and Mrs. Robert L. Follette, of Wisconsin, have just returned from an extended speaking tour through Ohio and report that the prospects for success in that State seem very bright.

## MILITANTS TALK DESPITE POLICE

Wear Bobbies Out with Demonstrations and Speak to Crowds of Thousands

## DAVISON GIRL FAMOUS

Procession at Derby Victim's Funeral Does Much to Aid Suffrage in Britain.

### NO. XIV.

By CLARA BEWICK COLBY.

Almost coincident with the midnight demonstration in Trafalgar Square on behalf of free speech, the suffragists determined not to obey the orders which, regardless of all precedent, had prohibited them from holding Sunday meetings in Hyde Park.

What Trafalgar Square is to "the cause that needs assistance to the wrong that needs resistance," Hyde Park is on a much larger scale. From an immediate moral it has been used for open-air speaking. I have counted twenty-four platforms in different parts of the open where people were shouting on behalf of their pet cause, which included lectures on prophecy, the return of the Jews, and all varieties of religion, and suffrage—except anti-suffrage. I have never discovered any of that brand there.

### Wear Out Police.

Without any announcement a woman began speaking on an improvised platform. Another held a flag. Quicker than it can be told they were surrounded by men who had been lying on the grass, apparently taking no notice, and before the police and the hooligans could get there a solid wedge of thousands of people were gathered round the women who were fighting for free speech. The police rode into the orderly mass of people, pushed them right and left, and succeeded in capturing the woman with the colors and taking her off to prison. The ranks closed in again, and the other, and she began again to speak. This time she was the trophy of the police prowess and this broke up the meeting.

The orderly supporters were mostly away when the plucky little woman, who had escaped the notice of the police by changing her hat, returned, and addressed an audience for nearly an hour while the police, worn out with their exertions, looked calmly on.

### Allow Women to Be Mobbed.

But the interval between the two meetings had been given over to the rowdies and the police let them mob the women, and especially whenever a woman raised her voice in that vast crowd of 20,000 people, and the speaking was almost continuous, she was set upon and carried by some men following in the wake of the police. Sometimes it was the other side that got beaten, for the crowd was almost entirely in sympathy with the women.

The same scene, with variations, was enacted in the other parks and commons where the suffragists were in the habit of holding Sunday meetings, and then repeated until the government gave up. Without the prohibition being rescinded everything went on as before, and the battle for free speech was won for the time being.

The next act in the great freedom drama was the tragic death of Emily Wilding Davison, by throwing herself in front of the King's horse at the races. To most people this looked like the act of a madwoman, but those who knew her understood that she was giving herself a sacrifice for the cause.

### Did Many Daring Deeds.

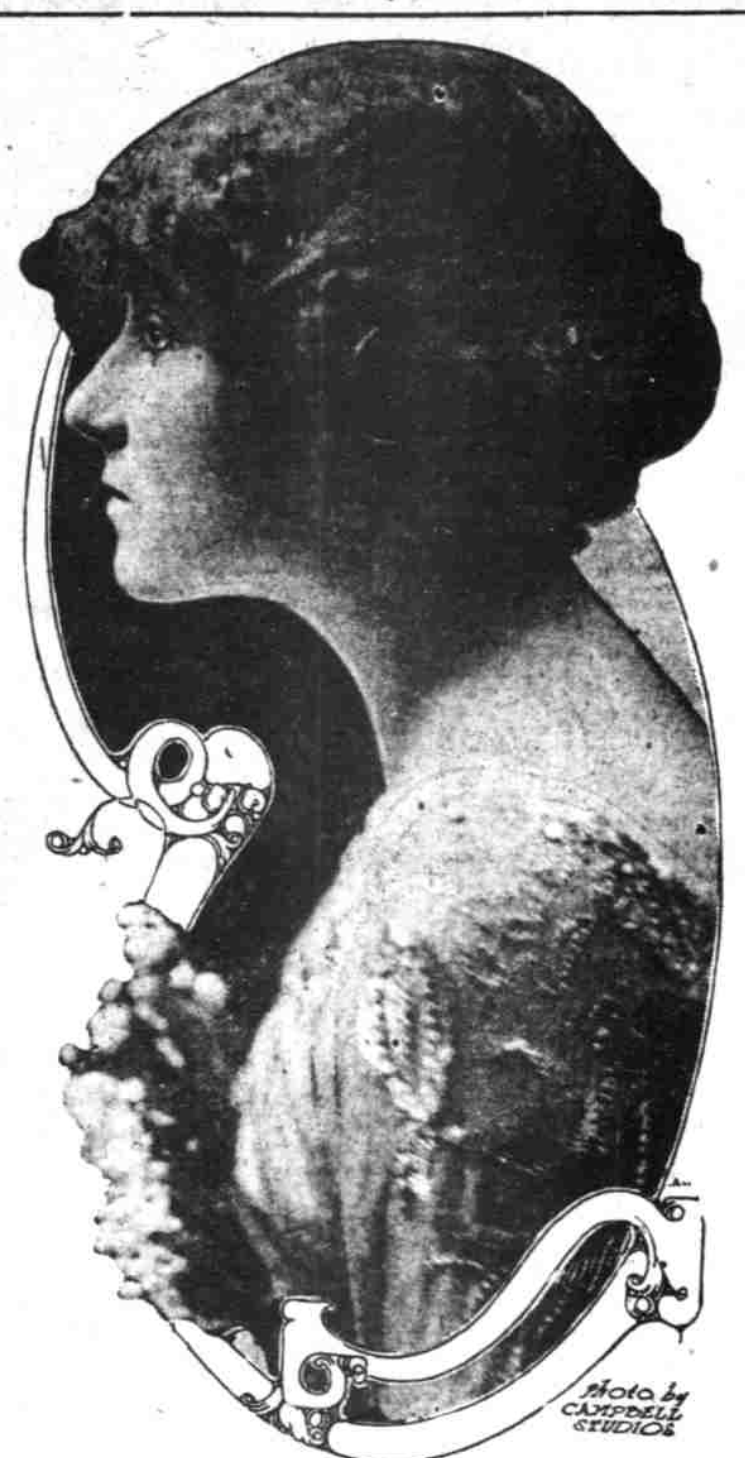
Two convictions had fastened themselves in the mind of Emily Davison—that England must learn that not even its most sacred institution—the Derby—would be safe in women's hands, and that the cause must have its martyrs as every other fight for freedom has had. Miss Davison was a university graduate, a woman who had always been distinguished by her good deeds, and of a most amiable and gentle disposition. Such are the firmest in their convictions, and when she became convinced that "resistance to tyranny was obedience to God" she was a half-hearted supporter.

Many were the daring deeds she had done, but none that brought her so much suffering as her sacrifice in prison. She was one of the first to be forcibly fed.

## Tightens Her Skin—Loses Her Wrinkles

"I want to tell you how easily I got rid of my wrinkles," writes Lucille Marsh. "While in London a friend, much envied because of her youthful look, gave me a formula for a home-made preparation which has the effect of instantly tightening the skin, thus smoothing out wrinkles and furrows." The principal ingredient is powdered salicylic acid, which can be had at drug stores here. An ounce of salicylic acid dissolved in a half pint of water. After bathing my face in this but once the transformation was so marvelous I felt quite younger. Even the deep crow's feet were smoothed, and the annoying creases about my neck disappeared. It seems difficult to believe anything could produce such results. Several to whom I recommended the recipe have been similarly helped, one an elderly lady whose cheeks had become quite baggy. —Social Mirror.—Adv.

## REX PARIS WELL, WIFE STILL ILL



MRS. REX LEE PARIS.

Wife of Banker Finley's son-in-law continues to suffer, while her husband, mentioned at the time of a reported \$1,000,000 offer for a tuberculosis cure, has recovered.

Rex Lee Paris, who was supposed to be dying of consumption in March, 1912, when it was reported that his father-in-law, Charles F. Finley, offered \$1,000,000 for a tuberculosis cure, is now perfectly well, but the wife who nursed him is still ill as a result. She is at the home of her parents in Great Neck while Paris is here and hearty in New York after a sojourn in the Washington State. He refuses to say whether the Friedman cure assisted his recovery.

## GERMAN STRONGHOLD FOUND IN ENGLAND

Count's "Hunting Box," on Hill Overlooking Channel, Had Stores of Rifles and Gasoline.

### WIRED VALET TO BLOW IT UP

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Sept. 19.—Seven thousand gallons of gasoline, 300 rifles and important plans of defense have been found by the police at Croydon Hall, near Dunsford, Surrey, the residence of Count Conrad Hoehberg, a German.

The count disappeared when war was declared and he sent a telegram to his foreign valet to "blow up the place." The message was handed to the police, who seized the mansion, which was found to be a magnificent furnished and to contain a large collection of art treasures. The entire property is valued at \$200,000.

The history of Croydon Hall is interesting. Five or six years ago the count purchased a plot of land, which at the time was exposed to the Bristol Channel, and difficult of access.

The new owner of the land said that he wished to build a hunting box, and he did not do so. He went away, and when he returned, he brought with him many foreign servants and friends and one Englishman. The latter was said to be an ex-soldier, who acted as private secretary at a high salary.

The cost of the "hunting box" was about \$200,000. When it was finished it was thought that the owner would hunt, but he did not do so. He went away, and when he returned, he brought with him many foreign servants and friends and one Englishman. The latter was said to be an ex-soldier, who acted as private secretary at a high salary.

## GERMANS AND ALLIES DIVIDE FLYING HONORS

War Demonstrates Zeppelins as of Little Use Except for Bomb Dropping—Planes Safe a Mile High.

### Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Sept. 19.—The honors of the air are about even in the campaign so far. Perhaps a little advantage lies with the invaders. But the Zeppelin, the great German dirigible, has proved its little use except in bomb throwing.

The English and French have learned a great deal about the aeroplanes movements with their own dirigible balloons, although these have not been used for bomb-throwing. The aeroplane service of both sides is so highly developed that the surprise attack has been practically eliminated from warfare.

Sir John French in an official report praises his aeroplane squadron and declares that they have kept him constantly informed of the movements of the Germans. The French fast monoplanes make long journeys to Germany and the German Taubes penetrate far into the interior of France.

The war has proved that an aeroplane flying a mile high is practically safe from both rifles and artillery. Not one hit is made in 5,000 or 10,000 shots, and when reaching its mark the spent bullet usually inflicts only minor damage. The German aeroplanes are, many of them, armored below.

### MARION CAR DELIVERED.

A Marion five-passenger touring car was delivered to the east part of last week to Philo Busch, by Henry Cunningham, of the Motor Sales and Service Company.

### SELL FOUR MAXWELLS.

Four Maxwells of the very popular "E" model were sold by H. B. Leary, Jr., last week. The purchasers are: W. L. White, E. F. Andrick, A. W. Buckley and Dr. W. G. Irving.

## CAUGHT IN OWN NET, SHE SAYS

Suffragists' Theory Proved Wrong in States Where They Vote, Declares Anti.

## GAINED BY MUCKRAKING

If They Had Been Clever Politicians Would Have Concentrated Forces on Constitutional Amendment.

### By MRS. ALSTIN M. PURVES.

There is not a governmental theory or a form of political administration that is not its advocates and apologists to point out with much logic that it is the most nearly perfect system ever devised. The imperialist, the republican, or the limited monarchist can each explain in plausible terms why his form of government is best, and likewise the demagogue, the socialist, and the feminist can all advance very pretty theories as to how the world could be made into a paradise if their own patent progressivism could be applied.

Likewise the patent medicine advertiser and the automatic machinery salesman both possess unassailable arguments to prove that we cannot be healthy unless we use Smith's Guaranteed-Cure-For-Everything, or that it is impossible to heat our homes properly unless we use Jones' Auto-Electric Mechanico-Double-Reversible-Thermopump.

A new theory in government, like a new medicine or machine, must be tested and tried before we can judge its value. In business, all the recommendations and influence in the world cannot save the employee or the sales or management theory that does not "make good," and no matter how artistic its design, must go to the scrap heap. It is the logic of fact against the logic of theory.

### Case Against Woman Suffrage.

If any further proof were needed to point out the essential fallacy of the feminist theory that man and woman have identical duties and "relations" to the state, it has been furnished in the States where women vote, and is being supplemented by more vivid examples at each step.

In 1905, Wendell Phillips remarked that he did not see how the ballot could possibly be refused to women. At that time the theory about woman's need and her duty to the state was a beautiful ideal in a beautiful dream. "It looked good," as they say—better than "votes for women" have ever looked since. But in the same year Wyoming women got the ballot. The theory was put to the promised land by the feminine seekers of "freedom" and "economic independence," etc. On the contrary, Wyoming has remained the forty-seventh Commonwealth from that day to this, and had 183 men to every 100 women, the second highest ratio in the United States. In 1910 there is an average of less than one woman in the entire male population today, and in the next five years women have had this theoretical paradise, where they have the same "rights" as a man. The only inference is that neither woman nor woman suffrage has interested American women for in the same period, 1910 to 1910, women went on through to Washington to every fifty-seven that remained in Wyoming, while Oklahoma, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Nevada have all increased their feminine populations nearly twice as fast as Wyoming.

When a new freedom does not attract the class or sex it affects to "emancipate," we have a right to ask why. Before 1900, every negro slave that could possibly escape, went North, to gain freedom across the Mason and Dixon line. The suffragists say that women are "slaves." Why have these "slaves" never attempted to colonize Wyoming and Colorado, where they are theoretically "free," to the same extent that they have patronized the suffrage cause in the States where the woman's vote is not to be had? Can it be that women themselves prefer a government that is run efficiently by men, and that the sort of freedom they most desire is to be excused from the duty and the burden of the ballot.

### Where the Test Tells.

If the suffragists had been really clever politicians they would have kept their insignificant experiment stations in the West, like Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah, which they have had for generations, and all of which, plus San Francisco, have fewer inhabitants than the city of Philadelphia, and concentrated their whole fire on a national amendment to "free" women throughout the country at one stroke. Their best leaders have always known this, that the State by State campaign would subject the theory to so many tests and so much opposition that the national amendment course is the only feasible plan. It is significant that both the National Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage were organized for the "express purpose" of enfranchising women by a Constitutional amendment. In no other way can the suffragists hope to "slip" through "votes for women" against the united opposition of the majority of both men and women.

### But in 1914, the "Inauguration" and "Pro-

gressive" brom struck the country. Muck raking and calamity howls were the regular stock in trade of politicians and magazine writers. The suffragists who had been floundering around Congressional election campaigns for years, were invited to get on the radical band wagon. Every man who had a better notion about running the government than the House of Congress or the two great political parties thought that his theory would be much benefited and his platform re-enforced if he invited the politically inclined women to help him "reform" the world. On the strength of this theory, the suffragists, with the help and encouragement of Socialist and Progressive organization, succeeded in getting through five States from 1910 to 1912, by a total plurality of less than 4,000 votes in five States.

Then a campaign was begun in Illinois, the cradle of Progressivism. Backed by great newspapers and officers of Progressivism, the "woman's party" started out to canvass the community. Prizes were offered for good work, and prizes put up for lists of names. At last it went before the voters of Chicago in a primary election, and woman suffrage was lost by almost twice the total of the pluralities by which it was won in five States. The suffrage leaders were surprised and shocked, but not beaten. A committee was sent to use every possible known to woman and politician to get the State legislature to enfranchise women in spite of the will of the majority. Legislators were bribed, hounded and card indexed, sent "letters from home" and subjected to feminine persuasion at the capital. At last they were bluffed into believing that women really wanted to vote, and the plan which succeeded with them was christened "slipping through" woman suffrage.

### The Illinois Failure.

The suffragists thought that Illinois would prove absolutely whether women will vote when the ballot is given them. It was completely Illinois was the first suffrage State in which the vote of women were kept separate from those of men. The suffragists were ashamed of the women who did not vote in the old suffrage States, and always tried to conceal the actual number under a basket of figures including both men and women. But in Chicago they were not afraid. They had money, and automobiles; trained nurses and baby stations; and were arranged to accommodate the workers who were engaged at home. Society leaders gave "suffrage teas" at which the working-class could freely enter the homes of the aristocracy. The women were "dressed" for women. "Charms" and feminine workers were engaged in great numbers to persuade the reluctant, they even told women that they were "out of style" if they would not vote. The fascination of novelty, of appeal to the factular, was added to the regulation argument to get women to the polls to "prove that they wanted the ballot."

In April, 1914, 187,000, or approximately 20 per cent, of the Chicago women over twenty-one cast ballots. At the same election 46 per cent of the total number of voters voted. The suffragists claimed it a great victory, to get one woman in every three or four to vote, and the "antisl" called it a poor showing under the circumstances. Not until September, when Chicago's largest primary election was held, could either side claim a real victory.

### The Last Chicago Election.

The "woman's party," the Equal Franchise League, and every suffrage organization in Illinois strained every nerve to get a special election called so that women want to vote. In less than two weeks ago. Election booths were brought into suffrage homes, and polling places made out of family parlors. Suffrage watchers and workers were appointed more frequently than ever to encourage voting. Telephone exchanges were used to supply any woman with the full and complete list of the candidates, and the "woman's party" wanted her to vote. The pitiful result is best told in the significant figures from the Chicago Bureau: September 10, 1914. It is estimated that less than 800 Chicago women voted yesterday. The total number registered is 207,170.

Illinois, then, is the way women vote under the maximum encouragement, and the newly won vote is only 1 per cent of the women registered and only 1 1/4 per cent of the woman voters turned out. And yet the headlines said that the last Chicago election "had marks of general election," was a "hammer and tongs battle from start to finish." The men's vote was 77 per cent. The suffragists even allowed, Brother Bryan's hand-picked candidates to be swamped in a suffrage State, where the "woman's party" had the mighty ballot to help every voter. But the "woman's party" cannot help anything or anybody. Of course, the women did not vote in Chicago, say the suffragists, because they "wanted to be non-partisan." Same reason anti-suffragists want to keep out of politics altogether. If you remember, if there is a good reason why a woman should not go to the polls at a primary election, and this help to select the very prime necessity for any improvement in government—better candidates for office—why must she be a partisan after the candidates are chosen? Miss Ella Flagg Young says that is why women did not go to the polls at the recent election in Chicago—there were afraid of partisanship.

Of course they are. 97 per cent of the women of America are afraid of partisanship or participation in politics, just as 97 per cent of Chicago women were afraid of partisanship and participation in politics. The man who does not vote at a primary is a greater menace to the success of democratic government than the man who neglects to vote at the general election. If good candidates are selected, it does not matter which party wins. We will have a good government, but if we turn the whole selective machinery over to the party bosses—

men, women and children may put "pieces of paper into a ballot box" from now till dooms day on election day, and never succeed in getting worthy representatives.

If suffrage leaders in suffrage States believe that "indirect influence" and an "unbiased public opinion," and "non-partisanship in politics" are more effective in securing good government than actually helping to vote for them at the primaries, they believe exactly what anti-suffragists believe is woman's true relation to the State and to man in politics—a just advice, and a true representative of broad humanity that needs no particular party or theory for its expression. And suffragists should remember that when man casts his noblest aspirations into symbols, it is the figure of a woman that represents his justice, his liberty, and his virtue.

The Chicago election furnished the best anti-suffrage lesson to women that has yet been taught. In November, seven-million States will prove that women have profited by Chicago's example.

## MILITANT PLANS FIGHTING TALKS

Christobel Pankhurst Will Lecture to Arouse Spirit of Patriotism.

## JOIN AGAINST GERMANY

First Talk Will Be Made Tuesday Evening in London—Others to Follow.

London, Sept. 19.—The return to England, unaccompanied, of Miss Christobel Pankhurst, militant suffragette leader, has aroused public curiosity as to the attitude of the militants toward the war. At the outbreak of hostilities King George proclaimed pardon for all women in the prisons, and in return, the Women's Social and Political Union issued a manifesto saying that militancy would be abandoned during the European conflict.

After an absence from England of almost two years, to avoid imprisonment, the time of which she spent mainly in Paris, Miss Pankhurst is home again. Recently she has been staying in the French coast, having quit Paris at the time of mobilization.

### Would Inspire Patriotism.

Her energy, it appears from an interview, is about to be launched in a direction which will have the approval and support of the majority of men and Englishwomen, whatever their attitude is in regard to the suffragist movement, not in abeyance. Miss Pankhurst is thoroughly impressed with the momentous issue involved in the present struggle, and it is to be her primary object, and that of others with whom she is working, to inspire the spirit of patriotism throughout the country.

Concerning the position of the Women's Social and Political Union with regard to the war she remarked: "We are not doing anything that we can do to try and put the case to others as we women see it ourselves. The people of this country must be made to realize that this is a life and death struggle, and that the success of the Germans would be disastrous for the civilization of the world, let alone for the British Empire. All—everything—that we women have been fighting for and treasure would disappear at the event of a German victory. The Germans are playing the part of savages, overrunning every principle of humanity and morality, and taking back to the manners and methods of the dark ages."

### Wants to Raise Spirit of People.

"Although we militant women are martial women, we do not believe in war as a principle. The Germans do. But we think that when a country has great possessions and great responsibilities, it is ought to be strong enough to defend those possessions and fulfill those responsibilities. The only way to deal with a nation like the Germans is to be able to compel peace. It is now merely a question of getting every Englishman, Scotman, Irishman, and Welshman into the fighting ranks, but of raising the temper of the people and instilling thoroughness into the fact that we must win. Among certain people there is a sort of idea that present events form part of evolution; that it is ordained that Germany shall supplant England. We suffragists do not by any means agree with them. We do not feel that Great Britain is in any sense decadent. On the contrary, we are tremendously conscious of strength and freshness. We feel that the future is ours; that there is a great future before our country; that in this tremendous crisis we must all be as strong as we can."

"We are going to have a series of big meetings in London and the provinces, particularly the industrial districts, including Leicester, which is represented by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and at the first to be held in the London Opera House next Tuesday night I shall be one of the speakers. Men will be particularly invited to these meetings, and tickets for the Opera House will be obtainable at Kingsway House."

"Does your wife write continually for you?" "No; she's an excellent bridge player. Bless her little heart, she sent me \$10 this month on the rent money."—Louisville Courier-Journal.